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This contemporary memorandum fixes the date of the proclamation, probably in Kilkenny, of two remarkable events in the reign of Henry VIII., namely, his assumption by Act of Parliament of the title of King, instead of Lord of Ireland; and of the peace between him and Francis I. of France. St. Sampson's day was July 28.

Mr. John F. Shearman exhibited several antiquities, found in the Bregagh river. Amongst them was a hawk's bell of bronze, and several bronze or brass needles and pins of various sizes. Also a small chased gold ring, which showed remains of enamel. On the inside of the hoop was engraved the motto—"Absence is a grefe." The ring might probably be referred to the reign of Elizabeth.

Mr. J. G. Robertson exhibited two Kilkenny tokens, one of which bore on the obverse the legend, "KILKENNY PENY," with the City arms—on the reverse, in the exergue, "FOR THE POORE;" in the centre, "C. K. 1659." The other, which appears to be unique, also bore on the obverse the City arms, with the inscription, "FOR Y<sup>e</sup> VSE & CONVENIENCIE"—on the reverse, in the exergue, "OF THE INHABITANTS," and in the centre, "\* 16 \* KILKENNY HAPENNY \* 77 \*" The word "hapenny" seems to have been stamped on the coin after it was minted.

## ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

### NO. I.

#### GRANT OF ARMS TO THE SMITHS, OF DAMAGH.

The official exemplification of the original Patent of Arms granted to the family of Smith, of Damagh, County of Kilkenny, was presented to the Society by Richard Smithwick, Esq., J.P. The document is on vellum, and exhibits the arms emblazoned in their proper colours, together with a rich illuminated border. The seal of Sir Richard Carney, Knt., Ulster King of Arms, is appended, enclosed in a tin case. The certificates which are set out as adjuncts to the Patent are, first, that of Lady Elizabeth Preston, wife to the great Duke of Ormonde; second, of the Duke himself; third, of the second Duke and his Duchess, Mary of Nassau; and, fourth, of the second Duke singly. The last is particularly interesting as referring to the preservation of the valuable records at present deposited in the Evidence Chamber, Kilkenny Castle, and which are indispensable to the illustration of Irish history. The Smith family has ceased to exist in the County of Kilkenny for nearly a century, though descendants of the first of the name who came thither from England, are to be found scattered elsewhere. The old mansion of Damagh has long been a ruin, and a portion of it at present forms a farm-house; but in the romantically situated burying-ground of St.

Michael's church, in the neighbourhood, there are some interesting sepulchral memorials of the family. The following inscription, copied from a very unpretending head-stone, serves to throw some light upon the settlement of the Smiths in Kilkenny :—

“ William Smyth, Esquire, eldest son of [       ] Smyth, Esquire, of Longashen, near Bristol, built this church. He dyed on y<sup>e</sup> 24th day of April, 1655, aged 65 years. Mary Smyth, alias Kinsman, wife to said William, dyed on y<sup>e</sup> 6th day of May, 1658. Laurence Smyth, son to said William, was killed at the siege of Drogheda, on the 17th day of September, 1649, aged 28 years. Anna Maria Smyth, alias Prebitzer, wife to said Laurence, dyed in Bilboa, on the 23d day of January, 1717. Valentine Smyth, the son of said Laurence, dyed at Bristol, on the 15th day of March, 1700, aged 59 years. Mary Smyth, alias Bryan, wife to said Valentine, dyed on the 7th day of March, 1706. John Smyth, son to said Valentine, dyed on y<sup>e</sup> 8th day of June, 1708, aged 41 years. Jane Smyth, alias Read, wife to said John, dyed on y<sup>e</sup> 28th day of August, 1747, aged 71 years.”

The following is the exemplification of the Patent of Arms presented by Mr. Smithwick :—

TO ALL AND SINGULAR, as well Kings Heraulds & Officers of Armes as nobles gentlemen & others, which shall see, read, or hear these presents, I, Thomas Preston Esq<sup>r</sup>. otherwise called Ulvester Principall Herauld & King of Armes of Ireland send due commendacion & greeting : For as much as aunciently from y<sup>e</sup> beginning y<sup>e</sup> Valiant & Vertuous acts of excellent persons have beene commended to y<sup>e</sup> world with sundry monuments & remembrances of their good desearts amongst y<sup>e</sup> which one of the chieffest & most usuall hath beene y<sup>e</sup> bearing of Signes & Tokens on Shields called armes, the w<sup>ch</sup> are no other things then evidences and demonstracons of Prowes & Valor diversly distributed according to y<sup>e</sup> quallities & desearts of y<sup>e</sup> persons, y<sup>t</sup> such signes & tokens of y<sup>e</sup> Dilligent ffaithfull and couragious might appeare before y<sup>e</sup> negligent Coward & Ignorant & be an effitiente cause to move stirre & kindle y<sup>e</sup> hearts of men to y<sup>e</sup> imitacon of nobleness & virtue, even so hath y<sup>e</sup> same beene and is continually observed, to y<sup>e</sup> intent that such as have done commendable service to their Prince or Country either in Warre or Peace may boath receive due hon<sup>r</sup> in their lives and also derive y<sup>e</sup> same successively to their Posterity after them and so upon considering y<sup>e</sup> true and ffaithfull service of WILLIAM SMITH of Damagh, in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kilkenny Esq<sup>r</sup>. Secretary to y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>t</sup>. Hon<sup>ble</sup>. James Earle of Ormond don to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Earle his Lord & Master & his ancestors whereby he hath well merited & deserved to be rewarded with some token of hon<sup>r</sup> for a remembrance of his s<sup>d</sup> service whereupon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Earle minding his advancem<sup>t</sup> is well pleased that he y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> William Smith, should beare some parcell of his Armes, for a per-

petuall memory of y<sup>e</sup> worthy ffaithfull & Dilligent Service by him don to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Earle, and in consideraçon of y<sup>e</sup> same, I, the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Preston, Esq<sup>r</sup>. Ulvester King of Armes, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> assent & consent of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Earle, have assigned given, & granted unto the afores<sup>d</sup> William Smith, these armes and crest ffollowing (viz<sup>t</sup>) *Gules between two Falcons wings conjoynd & displayed Argent, on a Pile Ermine, a Chief indented Azure* & for his crest on a Helmet, and Wreath of his coulours (viz<sup>t</sup>) *Argent & Gules, A dove close bearing an olive branch, boath proper, Gorged with a Gemew Or, beaked & leged Gules*, as more plainly appeareth depicted in y<sup>e</sup> margent. The which armes & crest I, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Preston Ulvester King of Armes by y<sup>e</sup> power & authority to mine office annexed and granted by Lett<sup>rs</sup>. Patt<sup>rs</sup>. under y<sup>e</sup> great seale of Ireland have in consideraçon aforesaid w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> assent and consent of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Earle of Ormond Ratified & Confirmed, given and granted, & by these presents do ratifie give and grant unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> William Smith, & to his posterity, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> armes & creste, he & they observing their true & lawfull differences according to y<sup>e</sup> law of armes, to use beare & shew for his armes, crest, & cognizance, in Badg, Standard, Guideon, Pencil or otherwise at his liberty & pleasure without the Impediment, Lett, or Interrupçon of any Person or Persons. In witness whereof y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> James Earle of Ormond hath hereunto put his seale of armes & his signe manuall, & I y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ulvester have subscribed my name and put hereunto y<sup>e</sup> seale of my office. Given att Dublin y<sup>e</sup> [ ] of June in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lord God 1635 : and in the eleventh yeare of y<sup>e</sup> Reigne of our most gracious Soverainge lord Charles by y<sup>e</sup> Grace of God King of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland : Defend<sup>z</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> ffaith &c.

At the request of my servant, Valentine Smith, son of Laurence Smith deceased, I do hereby certifie y<sup>t</sup> his Grandfather, William Smith, late of Damagh, was brought out of England to my lords Service, & y<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> William Smith, Laurence his son, & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine Smith dureing their service to us above fivety years past have constantly demeaned themselves w<sup>th</sup> great Integrity Trust and Fidelity to our Interest and Concernes in Ireland, whereof I have had sufficient Experience, & therefore I do in a spetiall manner hereby recommend y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine Smith to my son Ossory & son Arran, as a ffaithfull Serv<sup>t</sup> to be imployed by them as occation shall offer, and also to forward y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine in any Imployment they shall judge reasonable, the s<sup>d</sup> Valentine & his family haveing deserved our favor in this behalfe, dated y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> of May, 1678.

E. Ormond (sealed).

I, James Duke, Marquies & Earle of Ormond &c. at y<sup>e</sup> request of my Servant Valentine Smith do hereby certifie y<sup>t</sup> William Smith late of Damagh in y<sup>e</sup> county of Kilkenny sometime my Secretary was brought out of England to my service, & y<sup>t</sup> his eldest son Laurence Smith was slaine in his Ma<sup>tie</sup> King Charles his service in y<sup>e</sup> seige of Droghedagh

being there Cap<sup>t</sup> of a foote Company in Col<sup>l</sup> Varney's Regiment, I further Certifie y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> William Smith y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Laurence Smith & his son Valentine Smith afors<sup>d</sup> dureing their service to me above threescore yeares past have constantly demeaned themselves w<sup>th</sup> great Integrity Trust and fidelity to my Service & Interest, of which I have had sufficient experience & therefore I do recomend y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine to my successor as a faithfull person to be Employ'd as occation shall require, the s<sup>d</sup> Valentine & his family having deserved my flavor in this behalfe. Witness my hand & Seale att Dublin the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 1684-5.

Ormond (sealed).

Whereas Wee James Duke of Ormond & Mary Dutches of Ormond are well satisfied w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> dilligent care Integrity & Trust of o<sup>r</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup> Valentine Smith employed by us about our Estate & affayres in Ireland untill y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine was necessitated to leave y<sup>t</sup> Kingdom by reason of y<sup>e</sup> violent proceedings of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Tyrconnell then Lord Deputy in seizeing o<sup>r</sup> Estate without any legall proceedings at Law as in such case is usuall & by comiting y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine foure dayes upon y<sup>e</sup> maine Guard thereby indeavouring to compell y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine to breake his Trust to us, w<sup>ch</sup> notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine hath honestly preserved & therefore we are unwilling to dismiss y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine from o<sup>r</sup> service nor to allow his goeing for Ireland, but wee do hereby give y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Valentine leave to goe into Spaine and to reside and act there in any Employment for his advantage untill wee shall have occation for him. Dated at St. Jameses Square the 14<sup>th</sup> of March 1688-9. Ormond (sealed).

M. Ormond (sealed).

Whereas Valentine Smith Steward of my Estate, and his father and grandfather, one after an other, continued in my grandfathers service above three score yeares, and dureing that time acquitted themselves with great Integrity and Trust to his Interest & service as by my Grandfathers certificate more at large appeares, and whereas the s<sup>d</sup> Valentine Smith hath served me in y<sup>e</sup> like manner ever since my Grandfathers death, and hath beene verry signally ffaithfull and just to me after my Estate was seiz'd in Ireland by Tyrconnell, not only in conveying to me to London two large Chests & fiveteene Barrells full of Evidences & writings, which he had at Kilkenny, relating to my Estate & concernes in Ireland but also in secureing what money & goods he could of mine & coming from Ireland to my service here in february 1688; I do therefore hereby promise & engage, when I recover my estate in Ireland not only to reward the s<sup>d</sup> Valentine Smith for his s<sup>d</sup> services, but also to make good & renew all leases & Grants w<sup>ch</sup> my Grandfather made and perfected to the s<sup>d</sup> Valentine Smith, or to any in Trust for him. Witness my hand & seale at my house in St. James Square London the 28<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1690.

Witness p'sent;  
Philip Brigham,  
J . . . . Poumice.

Ormond (sealed)

I, S<sup>r</sup> RICHARD CARNEY KN<sup>t</sup>. Ulster King of Armes of all Ireland do hereby certifie the above Patent & severall Certificates to be true Copyes of the Originalls or authentick Copyes of them remaineing upon Record in my Office, In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & affixed the Seale of my office this 6<sup>th</sup> day of August 1691.

Rich<sup>d</sup>. Carny, Ulster King of Arms  
(Seal) of all Ireland.

## NO. II.

### CHARTER OF GEOFFREY DE TURVILLE, BISHOP OF OSSORY, TO THE FRIARS PREACHERS OF KILKENNY.

The original charter, of which a transcript and translation are given below, was exhibited to the members at the May meeting of the Society, by Patrick Watters, Esq., in whose keeping, as Town Clerk, it remains amongst the other muniments of the Corporation of Kilkenny.

Mr. Watters observed that ancient manuscripts were amongst the most useful aids to the archæological inquirer, as, when well authenticated, they clearly illustrate history, leaving nothing to doubt. Such manuscripts were, of course, doubly interesting when connected with the locality, and he had to-day the pleasure of exhibiting to the meeting a curious document, showing that in the thirteenth century there was an aqueduct in connection with the well of St. Canice, in the suburbs of Kilkenny, from which water was thus conveyed to the Dominican Abbey, and perhaps, it might be conjectured, to other parts of the City also. The document was a grant from Geoffrey, Bishop of Ossory, and it stipulated that the pipe through which the water was to be conveyed was not to be larger than his ring—that ring was still attached, along with the Bishop's seal, to the deed. There was no date to the document, but fortunately the period to which it belonged was clearly ascertainable, as there were but two Geoffreys amongst the Bishops of Ossory—Geoffrey de Turville, who filled the See from 1244 to 1250, and Geoffrey St. Leger, who sat from 1260 to 1287—thus the period was somewhere in the middle of the thirteenth century. He submitted to the Society the original charter, together with a translation which had been made some years since by Mr. Harding, who had been engaged in some business at his office. Mr. Harding had conceived it to be a grant of Geoffrey St. Leger; but their Secretary, the Rev. J. Graves, to whom he (Mr. Watters) had since submitted the document, saw reason for believing that it ought to be referred to Geoffrey de Turville.

Mr. Graves' reasons for attributing this curious and interesting grant to Bishop Geoffrey de Turville, were three. First, the fragment of the inscription still remaining round the seal attached to the document, as they could see, was—" \* \* \* ATA SIGILLA \* \* \* URVILLA," which he took to have been originally "*Privata Sigilla G. de Turvilla*," the reason for putting the word *Sigilla* in the plural being to make it rhyme with *Turvilla*, such a jingle being much affected in the legends of seals at that period. His second reason was that Geoffrey St. Leger, who was Bishop in 1260, was actually one of the witnesses to this grant in his previous capacity of Treasurer of the Cathedral of St. Canice, from which office (according to Sir James Ware) he was raised to the Bishopric. Thirdly, Mr. Graves had actually in his possession a drawing of the seal of Bishop St. Leger, made from an impression preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, which was very dissimilar to that attached to the document now under consideration. From these reasons it was plain, therefore, that the date of the document must be placed before the year 1250.

Mr. Prim said that another important circumstance connected with the document exhibited by Mr. Watters, was, that it served to correct an error into which Sir James Ware had fallen. That eminent antiquary alleged that this grant was made by Bishop Hugh, who filled the See of Ossory from 1257 to 1259, the words being, "he gave to the Friars of his order in Kilkenny, the Fountain of St. Kenny and an Aqueduct, besides divers other things." Sir James might perhaps have fallen into this mistake from conceiving that Bishop Hugh was the most likely of all the prelates of the time, to be a benefactor to the Dominican Abbey, as he was a friar of that order, and had shown great favour to its fraternity, directing his body to be interred after death, in the Black Abbey. As an illustration of the contents of this curious deed, he (Mr. Prim) might be permitted to mention that it appeared from the "Domesday Book of Dublin City" (as stated in a paper contributed by Sir William Betham to the second volume of the *Dublin Penny Journal*, in 1833), that the Corporation of Dublin in the thirteenth century established a conduit in the Corn-market, for the supply of the citizens' houses with water, by means of pipes laid down through the streets. About the year 1255, the Dublin Corporation granted "in perpetual alms" to the Abbot of the Convent of Friars Preachers, the right "to join their pipe to the citizens' pipe, provided that the pipe where it joined the house, should not be so large *that the little finger of a man could be inserted*, and that it should never be made larger." In several grants of pipes from the conduit to their houses made, at specified rents, to private citizens, in the years 1287, 1329, and 1342, it is always stipulated that "the pipe do not exceed the grossness of a goose quill." This minute particularization of the size of the pipe in the Dublin grants, as well as that of Kilkenny, showed that there was at that time no means of turning off the water at pleasure, as in the pre-

sent day, and as it was always flowing, if the size of the pipe were not properly limited, the entire of the water would be evidently consumed by those nearest the basin, leaving the wants of the distant inhabitants altogether unsupplied. It was in the thirteenth century also, as we are informed by Mr. T. Hudson Turner in his recent work on the "Domestic Architecture of England, from the Conquest to the end of the Thirteenth Century," "that a conduit of water was first established in London; the earliest was probably made by the monks of Westminster, and the precincts of the abbey are to this day supplied from the original sources. The next was constructed by the citizens of London. Henry III. had water conveyed, under ground, to his palace at Westminster, especially to his lavatory; his conduit may have communicated with that of the monks. The king granted as an especial favour to Edward Fitz-Otho, architect of the abbey, who had lodgings in the palace at Westminster, that he might have a pipe, of the size of a quill, to convey water from the royal conduit to his own quarters."

Geoffrey de Turville's charter, stripped of its contractions, runs as follows :—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Galfridus Dei gratia Ossoriensis Episcopus eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis nos de concensu et assensu Decani et capituli Ecclesie nostre sancti Kanici de Kylkennia caritative concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse Fratribus predicatoribus in villa Kylkennie commorantibus conductum aque de fonte nostro qui vocatur sancti Kanici. Ita quod canalis eorum ubi suscipit aquam de fonte sit de rotunditate et longitate annuli nostri cuius exemplar reservatur in Thesauria nostra predice ecclesie, et inferius ubi aqua exhibit in domo dictorum Fratrum possit extremitate minoris digiti hominis obturari. Concessimus etiam eisdem Fratribus liberam potestatem preparandi fontem predictum meliori modo quo potuerint ad predictum conductum suum faciendum: ita tamen quod per ipsos aqua non impediatur ad molendinum nostrum decurrens, nisi quantum capud predicti canalis recipit, eisdem a nobis concessum secundum formam predictam. Et ut hec nostra concessio et donacio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat presenti scripto sigillum nostrum una cum sigillo capituli nostri memorati opponi fecimus. Hiis testibus Henrico de Pembroke tunc decano Cathedralis, Magistro Galfrido de sancto Leodegario Thesaurario nostre ecclesie predice et Officialis, Magistro Waltero de Wesefordia, Johe Duffo canonicis ecclesie predice, Rogero Bengram eorum concanonico, Nicholas de Wych clerico nostro, et multis aliis.

*Loco Sigilli  
Episcopi.*

*Loco Sigilli  
Capituli.*

The following is the translation, as made by Mr. Harding, and corrected by Mr. Graves :—

To all the faithful in Christ who may see or hear the present



writing, Galfridus, by the grace of God, Bishop of Ossory, eternal salvation in the Lord.—Know ye that we, by the consent and assent of the Dean and Chapter of our church of St. Canice of Kilkenny, have graciously granted, and by this present writing confirmed, to the Friars predicants dwelling in the town of Kilkenny, a conduit of water from our fountain, which is called St. Canice's fountain ; so that their canal, where it receives the water from the fountain, be of the circumference and dimension of our ring, of which a duplicate is reserved in our Treasury of the said church, and at the bottom, where the water enters the house of said Friars, that it can be stopped up by the extremity of a man's little finger. We grant also the same Friars free power of preparing the said fountain in the best manner they can, to make their said conduit—nevertheless, so that the water flowing to our mill be not impeded by them, unless as much as the head of said canal receives, as granted by us to them according to the form aforesaid. And that this grant and gift may perpetually have the proof of confirmation, we have caused our seal to be affixed to this present writing, together with the seal of our Chapter aforesaid. These being witnesses—Henry de Pembroke, then Dean of the Cathedral ; Master Galfridus de St. Leodegar, Treasurer and Vicar General ; Master Walter de Wexford, John Duffe, and Roger Bengram, Canons of said Church ; Nicholas de Wych, our clerk, and many others.

The Bishop's seal bears on the obverse a prelate robed, in his left hand a crosier ; on the reverse or *secretum*, the virgin and child, beneath whom is an adoring ecclesiastic. The chapter seal is broken away. The ring mentioned in the charter is of copper, and is strung on the strip of parchment by which the episcopal seal is appended. This seal, together with the ring attached, has been engraved, and will appear in the forthcoming History of the Cathedral of St. Canice.

## ADDENDUM.

Page 229, after last line add—

Since the foregoing was in print I have been informed by the Rev. James Graves, that Ledwich has committed a twofold mistake in stating that the "*Sacri Lus*" was lost, and that the poems were composed by the young gentlemen of Kilkenny College. The volume in question is still to be found in Primate Marsh's Library, Class K. 3. Tab. 5. No. 9; and is entitled "*Sacri Lus* *In Vsum* Scholæ Kilkenniensis. Dublinii: Typis Regiis, & Venum dantur apud Josephum Wilde. c1o locL. \* \* \*". The date is defective, having been partly cut away by the binder. The book is in small quarto, and is imperfect, ending at p. 64; it consists of Latin poetry in elegiac measure, chiefly on Scripture subjects. On the fly-leaf is written, in an old hand, "Daniel Mead, ex dono Geo. Pigott." On the title, "Mich. Jephson"; whose library was purchased by Primate Marsh.

## CORRIGENDA.

- p. 117, l. 8, for "Anglesea" read "Anglesea".
- p. 133, l. 27, for "these" read "those".
- p. 142, l. 34, for "of" read "of".
- p. 148, note, l. 1, after "Phœnician" dele „.
- p. 157, l. 17, for "*Muillend*" read "*Muilend*".
- ib., l. 24, for "*Maelodron*" read "*Maelodran*".
- p. 164, l. 11, for "*Muilenu*" read "*Muilenn*".
- p. 174, l. 35, for "connection" read "connexion".
- p. 177, l. 9, for "*barry of four*" read "*four barrulets*".
- p. 182, l. 27, for "Edward" read "Edmond".
- p. 187, l. 31, for "twenty-four" read "fourteen".
- p. 191, l. 27, after "of" insert "the".
- p. 192, l. 37, after "tenure" dele „.
- p. 193, ll. 44, 45, for "two trefoil-headed niches" read "a shallow canopy".
- p. 195, ll. 14, 22, for "Sugard" read "Ingard".
- p. 198, l. 8, for "acre" read "Loftus acre".
- ib., l. 18, for "Ballymagin" read "Ballymagir".
- p. 200, l. 9, after "rain" dele „.
- p. 213, l. 39, for "meta" read "metal".
- p. 216, l. 34, for "Vol. I." read "Vol. II".
- ib., l. 35, for "*luaned*" read "*luæued*".
- p. 222, l. 15, for "magnificent" read "magnificent".
- p. 240, l. 39, after "brothers" dele „.
- p. 260, l. 32, for "of Nassau" read "daughter of the first Duke of Beaufort".